



AMERIKA

ESPERANTISTO



M. MARCOVIAN

36

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May, 1926

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KORESPONDANTOJ

Finnlando: Erkki S. Turunen. Litovujo: Pulgis Lemaitis.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION of NORTH AMERICA, Inc.

a propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the
International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto.

Yearly Memberships: Regular \$1.00: Contributing \$3.00: Sustaining \$10.00; Life Members \$100.

HERBERT M. SCOTT, Editor

CLUB DIRECTORY

This department is conducted solely for the benefit of our organized groups throughout the country. It furnishes a means of keeping in close touch with the work in other cities, for the exchange of ideas and helpful suggestions, and for the formation of valuable friendships in a united field of endeavor.

Groups are listed for 12 issues of the magazine, at a cost of only 25 cents for the two-line insertion. Extra lines are 10 cents each additional. The heading,—name of city or town—is inserted free. This matter warrants the immediate attention of every club secretary. Group Charter—\$1.00.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Berkeleya Esperanta Rondo.—Vinton Smith, Secy., 420 Elwood St., Oakland, Calif.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Oakland Esperanta-Rondo.—L. D. Stockton, Secretary, 420 15th St.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Esperanto Association of California, Inc.—Rooms 309-311 de Young Building, San Francisco. Miss L. J. Marshall, Sec.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Montreal Esperanto Association: Meets each Monday evening at 8 in Room 25, 747 St. Catherine St., West, Sek. G. E. Warner.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

La Oklahoma Esperantista Societo kunvenas dimanĉe kun Arto kaj Scienco Klubo, 2501 W. Ave. "G", RR6, Box 156, Oklahoma, Okla. C. R. D. S. Oakford, Prez.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kolumbia Esperanto-Asocio, third Thursday October to May; Kabea Klubo, other Thursdays throughout the year, at 8 P. M. Class, Thursday, at 7.30. All at 1918 Sunderland Place.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

La Gradata Esperanto-Societo, Dvorak Park.—Jaroslav Sobehrad, Secretary, 5625 23rd Rd., Cicero, Ill.

La Esperanto Oficejo, 1669 Blue Island Ave.—Kunvenas 2an kaj 4an sab. ĉiumonate.

ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Scandinavian Esperanto Institute, 419 7th St.

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Esperanto Society, 507 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.—Meets Tuesdays, 7 P. M. Miss M. Butman, Secretary.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester County Esperanto Society.—Business Institute, every Friday, 8 P. M.

BALTIMORE, MD.

La Baltimore, Md., Esperanta Rondeto meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in month at Md. Academy of Sciences.

DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit Esperanto Office, 2916 East Grand Blvd.—Open daily. Library at disposal of everybody daily, 7 A. M.-9 P. M., except Tues. and Fri. Classes meet Tues. and Fri., 8.10 P. M.

La Pola Esperanto Asocio, 1507 E. Canfield Ave.—B. Lendo, Sek., 3596 29th St.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The New York Esperanto Society.—Miss L. F. Stoeppler, Sec., 63 West 94th St. The Barco, or Esperanto Supper, is held on the first Saturday of each month, 6.45 P. M. at Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Ave.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

Hudson County Esperanto Society, Box 32, Weehawken, N. J. Headquarters: Room 307 Dispatch Building, Union Hill, N. J. Meetings: The second Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mr. O'Brien, 6 Hageman Place, West New York, N. J. Literatura Klaso, under direction of J. J. Sussmuth, every Tuesday except second, Room 307 Dispatch Building, Union Hill, N. J.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Cleveland Esperanto Society, 9010 Detroit Ave., every Tuesday, 7.30 P. M. S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

TORONTO, CANADA.

The Toronto Esperanto Society, which has recently suspended its meetings, is being re-organized.

All interested are invited to communicate with the Acting Secretary, Sro. D. W. M. Jenkins, 514 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philadelphia Esperanto Society, Henry W. Hetzel, Sec'y. West Phila. High School for Boys. Monthly meeting for business every fourth Friday at Y. W. C. A., 18th and Arch Sts., 8.15 P. M. Social and class meetings on same hour and place on other Fridays. Centra Loka Oficejo, 133 N. 13th St. (Librovendejo de Peter Reilly, Vic-Delegito de U. E. A.)

Rondeto de Litovaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Esperanto Sec., Academy of Science and Art.—J. D. Hailman, Sec., 310 S. Lang Ave. Fridays, 8 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Hesperus Esperantists.—Sino B. H. Kerner, Sek., 629 Summit Ave., 3rd Tuesdays, 8 P. M.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.

Amikeco Rondo meets Tuesdays 4.00 P. M., Fridays 8.00 P. M. E. E. Owen-Flint, Sec. 211 7th Ave. North.

TOPEKA, KANSAS Esperanto Association. Prez. Capt. Geo. P. Morehouse. Sek-iino, Sino Lida R. Hardy, 1731 Lane St. Kores-Sek-iino, Fino Leone Newell, 635 Watson St.

Amerika Esperantisto

ORGANO

de la

ESPERANTA ASOCIO DE NORDA AMERIKO

507 Pierce Bldg., Copley Square

Boston 17, Mass., U. S. A.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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No. 1.

ESPERANTO'S LIMITATIONS

Continued from April Number

As an illustration of how an expression that seems perfectly logical to an Esperanto "word-builder" from his domestic point of view may tangle a "foreigner" up so he cannot make "head or tail" of your meaning, we remember in the early days of our Esperantist career how what we considered a neat little word-coinage was received by a Russian correspondent. In a certain sentence of a certain letter we had occasion to express the idea conveyed by the English verb "to lack." If at that time we had been thinking in International instead of our mother tongue we would have used the phrase *manki al*, and been understood; for our correspondent was an excellent Esperantist. But we chose then to render "to lack" by a strictly private concoction, "*seni*," from the preposition *sen*! Very cute! But our Russian friend wrote back to inquire what "*seni*" meant, as it threw the context completely out of joint.

But even in the "foreign" field for which Esperanto was created there are certain reasonable limitations upon its use. For instance, in the realm of music there is a terminology already universally established, long before the advent of Esperanto, and it were superfluous to displace the Italian language as used in directions on musical works. Musicians all over the world must learn this Italian terminology in any case, and having learned it they are linguistically at one to this extent, and there is no need for Esperanto to disturb in any way such technical terms as *andante*, *crescendo*, *sforzando*, etc. Translations such as "*nerapide*, *fortigante*," etc. are either superfluous or inexact, while transliterations such as "*kreŝende*, *sforcande*" are both superfluous and absurd.

Finally, having noted that International is not a language of hearth and home, it follows that it is not the normal vehicle for slang, dialect or poetry. Doubtless most people will grant

that the imperative need in the international field of uniform intelligibility precludes the development of slang and dialect. But not a few Esperantists may take issue in the matter of poetry. We are of course aware that much poetry has been attempted in the international tongue, and we admit that some of the attempts have proved successful. But we contend that any such success is in spite of the inherent structure of the language, and constitutes a risky and wholly unnecessary competition with the mother tongues in their natural province. Our native tongues are the natural media for the expression of artistic feeling. It is to them that poets instinctively turn. The earliest literature of all racial languages is poetic. Natural speech is fitted for poetry because it was practically molded out of poetry. Its very irregularities give it the "raciness" essential to verse. Not so with Esperanto. It was cradled in science. The very qualities that make it ideal as a means of practical communication—its uniformity of word-endings, its comparative paucity of idioms—militate inevitably against its employment in the field where thought is in abeyance and feeling reigns supreme.

We would not be misunderstood. For the conveyance of **thought**, aside from the **manner** of its conveyance, International is established by thousands of works as a medium incomparable. Furthermore, Esperanto is at least as capable as any other language of expressing any emotion in the human breast. But there are two ways of expressing emotion—a prose way and a poetic way. The former method expresses the idea of emotion, so we understand it in our minds. The latter method conveys the emotion itself directly to our hearts, not by the dictionary meaning of the separate expressions used but by their sounds, quaintness, association with unexpressed words, and other subtleties working on our senses rather than our reason. This last has been the age-long job of our mother tongues, and they require no assistance in this direction.

Esperanto was created for the international conveyance of **thought**, not feeling. Therefore its natural and appropriate form is prose, not poetry. Its success or failure in the latter field is or should be a matter of complete indifference.

ATENTU ALILINGVULOJ!

En ĉiu lando neanglalingva ni ĝoje akceptus regulajn korespondantojn, kiuj sendus al ni freŝajn artikolojn kaj novaĵojn ĉiumonate. De tiuj, dum fidela deĵorado, ni presus la nomojn sur la fronto de nia gazeto, kaj sendus al ili po du konstantaj abonoj, kaj ekstraj numeroj (laŭ peto) por propagando.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE

Canada

S-ro Harry Wall who "dabbled" in Esperanto twenty years ago in England, and took it up seriously about four years since, is now living in Toronto. He is conducting a course of lessons in "Radio" under the title "Esperanto, The Next Step," under the signature "La Maljunulo." Mr. Wall's picture appears with the first lesson. The editors have been highly gratified at the response from the readers.

Toronto Esperantists were invited recently to meet at the home of Mr. Wall, 716 Rhodes Avenue, and the group is again active with S-ro Jenkins as Secretary.

Florida

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mellichamp are living at Fort Meyers. One day Mrs. M. had occasion to go into the newly established employment office, and spying a green star in the lapel of the coat of the young man in charge, saluted him in Esperanto. This was Leland Matthews who had recently come to Fort Meyers with his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews (nee Bernice Kennedy) will be remembered at the Cleveland Congress among the merry group from Detroit. These two young couples will be delighted to extend their hospitality to any samideanoj who may wander to Fort Meyers. They have inserted an announcement concerning Esperanto in the "Tropical News" hoping it may result in the formation of a group.

Massachusetts

D-ro Kenji Ossaka has again been in Boston for a few days, on his return from the south and visiting his friend Suzuki in Orange, Texas. He has now gone to Illinois and hopes to meet the Esperantists in Chicago and other places while there.

Prof. J. A. Benšahar, is in Boston conferring with the leaders in the work for the Blind and the Esperantists before going to other cities. His fervent interest in the work for the blind can hardly help but to awaken it in others and seldom does one hear such fluent Esperanto.

The leading article in February Literatura Mondo is entitled "Post la Šippereo," written by Dr. J. U. Giesy of Salt Lake City and translated into Esperanto by our beloved Honorary President, Edward S. Payson.

Minnesota

Saint Paul and Minneapolis. The Twin City Esperanto Club has now thirty active members and still on the increase. Two classes are being conducted in Saint Paul and two in Minneapolis while a few people are studying individually.

The Club recently entertained Mr. Newell Boyes, of Winnipeg who related experiences of his use of Esperanto, which he speaks fluently, in Siberia.

Prof. Pierre Bovet who came primarily to study the work of the Child Welfare Department of the University of Minnesota was the guest of honor at a tea on March twelfth. Among those invited were two local Esperantists, obviously American, and upon being presented to Prof. Bovet a lively conversation in Esperanto ensued. They became the centre of attraction, and it was a bit of clever, though unpremeditated demonstration of the use of Esperanto to some who might not have previously appreciated its value.

The following evening Prof. Bovet was entertained at dinner by the Twin City Club at the University where covers were laid for fifty. He spoke both in English and Esperanto, and among other things referred to the signing of the treaty of Versailles, as the first time in history when a common national language was not available for the participants. Neither Wilson nor Lloyd George, two of the most important world figures, could speak French which for centuries had served as a treaty language. The Linguistic machinery had broken down. How easily the simple synthetic language Esperanto would have served.

Charles Ingerman, a Boy Scout, holder of the highest American award for scouting, presented a letter of greeting to carry home to the Boy Scouts of Geneva to Prof. Bovet, in Esperanto, which was read.

Later in the evening Prof. Bovet spoke before the University Cosmopolitan Club, over a hundred being present. Sunday morning he addressed a club of thirty at the Hennepin Ave., M. E. Church, Minneapolis and in the afternoon spoke at the Y. W. C. A. in St. Paul. His visit has served as a great stimulus to the Esperanto movement.

New York

An Outline Course in Esperanto opened on April twelfth at the Braerley School, New York City, under the auspices of the IALA, and taught by Miss Eaton linguistic research assistant of that organization. The registration of twenty-eight was made up of teachers, leaders in women's organizations and others. The class was a result of the recent meeting of the Parents' League of New York City when Mrs. Dave Morris and Prof. Bovet spoke on the value of synthetic languages in relation to child psychology and moral education. This was Prof. Bovet's last appearance before returning to Geneva, after completing his two months' tour of the states.

Oklahoma

A group limited to fifteen boys and girls in the senior high school in Hooker, is studying Esperanto under the instruction of Miss Olive Darrah teacher of Spanish and history.

Pennsylvania

President Hetzel is again teaching a morning class in Esperanto at the West Philadelphia High School, and last year's group has formed a "Social Club" for spertuloj only.

G. Saba, a Japanese student in the architectural department of the University of Illinois, has recently visited Philadelphia, and was entertained by Dr. Bye and Mr. Hetzel.

Pres. Hetzel recently talked on Esperanto before Friends' Meeting, and also the Sunday School of the Ethical Culture Club. At the latter he gave an *internacia* story with an Esperanto moral.

E. J. Meriam, Secretary.

RADIO

Beginning Monday, April 26, at 7.35 P. M. (Eastern Time) W. A. Donner, Vice President of the Cleveland Esperanto Society, will give a series of thirty lessons in Esperanto from WHK (273 meters) continuing each Monday. Address your requests for the Esperanto lessons (accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelope) to Station WHK, at Carnegie Hall, Cleveland, Ohio. Unless a sufficient number of requests are received the course may be dropped. Boost for the course.

NEKROLOGO

Bedaŭrinda manko en la vicoj de Amerikanaj Esperantistoj estas tio de S-ro B. P. Mann, kiu mortis en Washington, D. C., je la dudekdua de Marto.

De la plej fruaj tagoj de nia afero en Usono, S-ro Mann estis entuziasma ano de nia diligenta kolegaro. Li heredis amon de lernado de sia fama patro Horace Mann (1746-1859), la unua Prezidanto de Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., kiu estis antaŭe lernejestro, leĝisto, leĝdonisto, ŝtatisto—kaj speciale Sekretario de la Massachusetts Edukistaro, kie (1837-1848) li "Komencis la laboron kiu baldaŭ enskribigos lin en la plej antaŭa rango de Amerikanaj edukistoj" (laŭ la *Encyclopedia Britannica*).

Lia konata filo, Benjamin Pickman Mann, estas estinta dum multaj jaroj la Trezoristo de la E. A. de N. A. kaj li jam ofte donacis ne sole sian tempon sed ankaŭ sian monon al la bezonoj de nia Asocio. Ni multe sentos kaj priploros lian foreston.

D. O. S. Lowell.

ESPERANTO POSTAGE STAMP

The Soviet government of Russia has recently issued a series of two stamps and a postal card in honor of one Popov, "a Russian doctor who was at work on the science of wireless telegraphy at the time when Marconi was perfecting various inventions along the same line." To quote further from Scott's Monthly Journal, a philatelic magazine published by Scott Stamp and Coin Co., New York: "This new series is notable because for the first time a stamp inscription is expressed in Esperanto! 'Popov, Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy' is set down in the international language."

The honors for answers to the exercises of the Krestomatia Class in the March number go to Mr. Everett W. Husk, 727 Sixth St., Huntington, W. Va.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS of the ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION of NORTH AMERICA PHILADELPHIA, PA. July 20-25, 1926.

ANNOUNCEMENT AND PROGRAM FEATURES OF THE CONGRESS

The congress city. Philadelphia has been chosen as the place of meeting for the nineteenth congress of the E. A. N. A. One of America's oldest and largest cities, it offers excellent facilities, and unusual attractions in points of historic and geographical interest. Its famous historic shrines—such as Independence Hall, where the American government was born, the Liberty Bell, and the Betsy Ross house, its great commercial establishments—such as the Curtis Publishing Company and the Wanamaker store, its magnificent Fairmount Park, its navy yard, its beautiful suburbs, its public buildings and museums: these and many other attractions will enable the visiting Esperantists to put in the time between congress sessions pleasantly and profitably.

The sesqui-centennial exposition. Above all, Philadelphia is the ideal place for this year's congress because of the occurrence

there of the international Sesqui-centennial Exposition, celebrating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The city has opened wide its doors to visitors from all over the world for this imposing event, and turned itself into a vast playground for the occasion. Because of the unusual interest of this exposition, it has been arranged to spread the Esperanto congress over six days, and the program has been so planned that the "kongresanoj" will have plenty of time to attend the many exhibits. As the exposition is an international affair, many foreign Esperantists will make this the occasion of a visit to America, and several have already signified their intention of being present at our congress.

Excursions. The local congress committee has arranged a number of interesting side trips and excursions. In addition to the time allowed for visiting the "Sesqui," there is to be a sight-seeing tour of the city, and an auto trip to famous Valley Forge, one of the most revered landmarks of American history. Valley Forge is a beautiful memorial park, lying some twenty-odd miles outside of Philadelphia. The excursion by motor to this point will therefore prove a most pleasant diversion from the more formal congress meetings.

Headquarters. The spacious new Hotel Pennsylvania, at 39th and Chestnut streets, has been selected as headquarters for the Congress. This is one of the best in the city, and the management has offered excellent facilities in the way of meeting and committee rooms. The hotel is located in a pleasant neighborhood, close to the campus of the University of Pennsylvania.

Expenses. Congress tickets, obtainable from the Treasurer of the local Congress Committee (see enclosed blank) are \$3.00 each. Rates at the Hotel Pennsylvania will be as follows:

3 persons in one room (single beds), with private bath, \$2.25 per day.

2 persons in one room (single beds), with private bath, \$3.00 per day.

Single rooms with private bath, \$4.00 per day.

3 persons, as above, without bath but with running water, \$1.75 per day.

2 persons, as above, without bath but with running water, \$2.00 per day.

Single rooms, without bath but with running water, \$2.50 per day.

The local congress committee will endeavor to arrange room-mates for kongresanoj coming alone, who desire to take advantage of the low rates for two or three persons in a room.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Tuesday, July 20th

4.00 P. M. Informal reception, Hotel Pennsylvania.

8.00 P. M. Official opening, Hotel Pennsylvania. Music. Addresses by Esperantists and city officials.

Wednesday, July 21st

10.00 A. M. Business session, Hotel Pennsylvania.

2.00 P. M. Sight-seeing tour of Philadelphia.

7.30 P. M. Open, for visit to Sesqui-centennial Exposition.

Thursday, July 22nd

10.00 A. M. Business session, Hotel Pennsylvania.

12.30 P. M. Luncheon for U. E. A. members; others welcome. Discussion of a proposal to establish a national U. E. A. organization in North America.

2.00 P. M. Open, for visiting Sesqui-centennial Exposition.

7.30 P. M. Public propaganda meeting, in the grounds of the Sesqui-centennial, arranged in cooperation with Exposition officials.

Friday, July 23rd

10.00 A. M. Business session, Hotel Pennsylvania.

2.00 P. M. Automobile tour to Historic Valley Forge.

7.30 P. M. Business session, Hotel Pennsylvania.

9.00 P. M. Spertulara meeting, in which no spoken English will be permitted.

Saturday, July 24th

10.00 A. M. Business session—election of officers, Hotel Pennsylvania.

2.00 P. M. Open, for visiting Sesqui-centennial Exposition.

6.30 P. M. Banquet, Hotel Pennsylvania. Addresses in Esperanto and English. Music, Dancing.

Sunday, July 25th

10.00 A. M. Esperanto church service. Details to be arranged.

2.00 P. M. Adiaŭa kunveno. Details to be arranged.

The above program is provisional, and subject to change, but it is expected that it will be carried out substantially as outlined.

Additional Congress circulars will be furnished on application to the Central Office.

FORM FOR REGISTRATION

.....1926

Miss Margaret A. Maisch, Treasurer,
19th Annual Congress of E. A. N. A.
3403 Hamilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I hereby register for the Nineteenth Congress of the Esperanto Association of North America, and enclose for Congress tickets (price \$3.00 each). (Check should be drawn to the order of Margaret A. Maisch, Treas.).

I expect to attend the congress. Please reserve accommodations for me at the Hotel Pennsylvania from July to July, as follows:

-single room(s) with bath, at \$4.00 per day.
-single room(s) without private bath, at \$2.50 per day.
-double room(s) with private bath, at \$3.00 per day per person.
-double room(s) without private bath, at \$2.00 per day per person.
-triple room(s) with private bath, at \$2.25 per day per person.
-triple room(s) without private bath, at \$1.75 per day per person.

My roommates will be

Signature of registrant

Address

Note: As the city of Philadelphia will be crowded during the month of July, owing to the influx of visitors to the Sesqui-centennial Exposition, it is advised that persons intending to attend the E. A. N. A. congress register early, in order that room reservations can be assured.

The Local Committee will be glad to arrange roommates, so far as possible, for those coming to the congress alone, and desiring to share a room with other kongresanoj.

FORM OF REGISTRATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

I do not expect to attend the Congress, but enclose \$..... as a contribution to the expenses of the same.

Name

Address

Contributors will receive congress ticket, badge, and copies of all circulars, programs, etc. Any surplus funds remaining after meeting the expenses of the congress will be turned into the treasury of the E. A. N. A.

18-a UNIVERSALA KONGRESO DE ESPERANTO KAJ

INTERNACIA SOMERA UNIVERSITATO

Edinburgo—31 Julio ĝis 7 Aŭgusto 1926—Edinburgo

Bulteno 2—a.

30 Januaro 1926

Loka Kongresa Komitato—Hon. Prezidanto, John Merchant. Prezidanto, W. M. Page, S. S. C. Vic-Prezidantoj, William Rae, S-ino G. Senior. Sekretarioj, J. M. Warden, F. F. A., L. K., William Harvey, I. S. O., L. K. Kasisto, David R. Tullo, S. S. C. Komitatanoj, F-ino Jane Baird, George Dickinson, David Kennedy, M. A., Robert Stevenson.

Adreso por leteroj—Sekretarioj, 18-a Kongreso de Esperanto, Edinburgo, Skotlando.

Aliĝiloj—Disdonitaj pere de Gazetoj (Januara kaj Februara) kaj de Naciaj Asocioj. Nericevintoj bonvolu peti aliĝilon rekte de la sekretarioj.

Kotizo—20 ŝilingoj Britaj=proksimume 20 Ger. Rmk., 25 Svis. fr., 12 Nederl. guld., 5 Uson. dol. Oportuna maniero sendi la kotizon, estas per Brita ŝtatbileto por £1 ("currency note, one pound"), havebla ĉe bankoj en multaj urboj, kaj sendota per registrita (rekomendita) letero; aŭ per ĉeko per £1 : 0 : 3.

Garantia Kapitalo—Jam garantiita £242.

Donacoj ricevitaj—Por Ordinara Kaso £31. Por Blindula Kaso £8. Por Speciala Celo £60: de du malavaraj samideanoj, sub la ĉifra devizo, "Ŝmizroga tivŭt hahome un ĉosopjuh." La unua solvonto de tiu ĉifro ricevos de la donacintoj senpagan kongreskarton.

Somera Universitato—Paroladoj ĝis nun aranĝitaj—Senpage por ĉiuj Kongresanoj—Folkloro kaj Popolaj Kantoj: Francujo: Prof-o Th. Cart; Germanujo: S-ro Paul Bennemann; Polujo: S-ro S. Grenkamp-Kornfeld; Rumanujo: S-ro Andreo Ĉe; De Hebreoj: D-ro Immanuel Olšvanger. Lingvistiko: Prof-o W. E. Collinson, Liverpool (Esperanto kiel vojo al la Lingvoscienco—du prelegoj). Medicino: Profo Odo Bujwid, de la Jagelona Universitato, Kradovo (Homo kaj Mikroboj*); D-ro Pascal Deuel, Leipzig (1. Modernaj Sukcesoj en la Terapio de Ftizo*; 2. Pri la Plilongigo de la Homo Vivo). Scienco: D-ro E. E. Fournier d'Albe (temo poste anoncota). S-ro Rinaldo Orenge, antaŭe en la Astronomia Observatorio de Firenze (La Suno—du prelegoj*). D-ro Alfredo Stromboli, el Pisa (Elektrometalurgio en Italujo*). Internacia Laboroficejo de la Ligo

*Kun lumbildoj.

de Nacioj: S-ro C. C. Tarrelli, oficiala delegito al la Kongreso, faros du prelegojn pri la I. L.-O. (1. Konstitucio kaj Celoj; 2. Laboro kaj Rezultoj).

Patronoj—Lia Princa Moŝto la Duko de Connaught afable konsentis esti Patrono de la Kongreso. Sur la listo de Patronoj troviĝas ankaŭ la nomoj de la Urbestroj de Edinburgo kaj aliaj urboj, famaj Edukistoj, Parlamentanoj, k. t. p.

Fakaj Kunvenoj—Organizontoj bonvolu anonci frue siajn dezirojn, por ebligi taŭgajn aranĝojn.

Akceptoj—Sabaton, la 31-an de Julio: Bonveniga Akcepto de la Skota Federacio Esperantista kaj de la Edinburga Esperanto-Societo, kaj Interkonatiĝa Vespero. Filmoj de Skotlando. London, la 2-an de Aŭgusto: Lia Urbestra Moŝto, la Magistraro, kaj la Urba Konsilantaro de Edinburgo faros Civitan Akcepton al la kongresanoj.

Blinduloj—Laŭ afabla konsento de la Internacia Centra Komitato, Blindaj Esperantistoj povas aliĝi sen pago de kotizo.

Kongresaranĝoj—Diversaj Koncertoj, senpage por kongresanoj (inkluzive de tutvespera koncerto de la fama horistaro, la "Glasgow Orpheus Choir"). Internacia Balo, senpage por anoj, en la plej luksa Edinburga dancejo. Ekskurso tuttaga, ĵaŭdon, la 5-an de Aŭgusto, al belegaj fjordoj apud rivero Clyde. Vizito al bela Zoologia Parko, kun apartaj privilegioj. Komuna Kantado, sub gvido de S-ro Harrison Hill. La Loka Kongresa Komitato bedaŭras, ke estas neeble lui teatron.

Fervojrabato—Revenbiletoj de ĉiuj Britaj stacioj kaj havenoj al Edinburgo, po 1 1/3 de la ordinara unuvoja kosto.

Loĝado—Aranĝoj pri loĝado bone progresas. Detaloj aperos en Mendilo baldaŭ eldonota. Fruaj aliĝantoj havos la unuan elekton.

Ŝparkaso—Almenaŭ unu Brita Esp-a Grupo starigis Ŝparkason, por kolekti ĉiusemajne sumojn, eventuale uzotajn por kongresaj elspezoj. Sekvinda ekzemplo!

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Hispana telegrafisto deziras interkorespondadi kun esperantistaj telegrafistoj pri telegrafaj aferoj. Rafael Torres Medina, Oficial de Telegrafos, Pedro Abad (Cordoba, Hispanio).

S-ro Jayme M. Sousa, Quazerro (Bahai), Brazilo. PI.

S-ro Kiril Stamenov, Petriĉ, Bulgario. L. PK.

S-ro Paulo Wildhofer, Kalvaria u. 7, Gyor, Hungario. L. PI.

S-ro Dirk Keessen, Dzn. Uiterweg 200, Aalsmeer, Nederlando. L. PI.

S-ro Clymans, instruisto, Kloosterstr. 54, Eeckeren (Antverpeno), Belgio. PK.

S-ro Josef Lavicka, Pardubice, Ĉeĥoslovakio. PI. L.

S-ro Luigi Topi, Via F. Bandiera 1, Spezia, Italio. PI. L.

S-ro F. Curto Baste, 36 Xifre Str., Barcelona. Hispanio. PI.

SOME PRESS NOTICES

By E. M. Pope, Chairman Exec. Com. E. A. N. A.

It is interesting, and sometimes amusing, to note the gradual change of attitude of the newspaper press toward Esperanto. In past years there was apathy and sometimes opposition on the part of editors generally whenever a world language was mentioned, and particularly Esperanto—wasn't English good enough for a world language? But now the idea is filtering in, if English, why not French, German, Spanish or any other language? As to the necessity of a world tongue, the radio is fast settling that point, and as for the logical choice of Esperanto the rapid extension of the *kara lingvo* is taking care of that problem. But to return to the press:

Some weeks ago Richard Henry Little, conductor of the "Line o' type or two" column of the Chicago Tribune was asked by a correspondent known as Dono Meara to reserve a space for her in the "line" for a communication that never came. So Little from that time on printed a line to the effect that "this space is reserved for Dono Meara." After exhausting all the modern and some of the ancient languages in making this announcement, each day in a different language, one day the Esperanto readers of the "line" were cheered by seeing these words: "Tiu chi spaco rezervita por Dono Meara."

Esperanto was on the "line's" map.

And now the newspapers are quoting the learned professors on the subject. Here is a sample of deep wisdom—too deep, one might say:

"The adoption of an international language, the need for which is being daily accentuated by the increase in the use of the radio, is predicted by Dr. Ernest W. Burgess and Dr. Edward Sapir of the University of Chicago. Dr. Burgess is associate professor of sociology and Dr. Sapir associate professor of anthropology.

"In an interview yesterday they said that the language to be adopted as a means of intercourse between all the peoples of the world will be a combination of the world's purist tongues, with Latin as a base. It will have a minimum of declensions and few verb tenses, they believe.

"With so many languages in use over a comparatively small area, they said, the need for the language is more pressing in Europe than it is here in America."

One wonders if the eminents above mentioned really never heard of Esperanto, never knew that its structure is all that could be asked in derivation from the Latin and other tongues, in simplicity, etc.; and if they do know that, why don't they say so? Or are they still thirty years behind Zamenhof? It is a significant fact that just after the above interview was published the following cable dispatch came from Oslo, Norway:

"In an attempt to help solve the linguistic difficulties connected with international broadcasting, the government station at Oslo is now transmitting daily messages in Esperanto. A general appeal has been sent out to all radio fans 'taking' the talks to communicate with Oslo, to enable the authorities to obtain some check on the practical possibilities of use of the manufactured tongue."

And again from London, under date of Nov. 28:

"Amateur radio received another impetus in Europe recently when the league of nations decided to recognize officially the International Amateur Radio union, organized in Paris last spring."

To which might be added the fact that months ago the radio league adopted Esperanto as its official world language.

Now comes a dispatch from Denver, Colo., dated Nov. 28, which states that

"Monday evening hereafter will be educational night at KOA, Denver station of the General Electric company, following announcement that an all winter course in conversational Spanish, employing the Galeno natural method, will be featured every week, beginning Monday evening, Nov. 30.

"Special text books to accommodate a radio class of 10,000 listeners already are being distributed preparatory to the first lesson, and it is indicated today that an additional supply may be required. Wholesale communications to the Rocky Mountain broadcasting station reveal, it is said, that scores of radio fans are organizing special clubs in order to pursue the course.

"One class, numbering twenty-seven members, already has been organized by a Spanish enthusiast of Denver, while a social club in New Mexico is arranging for a loud speaker class of a dozen students."

The figures would seem to be somewhat "watered," but at that why cannot something similar be done by radio for Esperanto? The amount of Spanish one could learn over the radio in a given time would be infinitesimal compared with the possibilities of instruction in Esperanto; but Spanish is more widely advertised.

FIRST COURSE IN ESPERANTO

Note: These elementary lessons, started in the September number, are compiled after the so-called "direct" method, discarding translations as much as possible, and thus teaching to think directly in the language itself. This is the best way to avoid that which especially renders a beginner in a new language unintelligible, namely the unconscious literal incorporation into the new language of the idioms of his mother-tongue. The course will proceed entirely in Esperanto, utilizing at first the many roots and formations that are common to English and Esperanto. An Esperanto-English key to roots **not immediately intelligible** will be furnished in small type at the end of the monthly installment **following**

that in which such respective roots appear. Thus there will always be a month in which the student's mind can train itself to determine the meaning of any strange looking root, if at all possible, from the context.

LECIONO IX

Resumo de l'ok unuaj lecionoj

Kato, rato, mulo kaj koko estas bestoj ordinaraj. Koko estas ankaŭ birdo. Najtingalo, kondoro, pelikano kaj aglo estas aliaj birdoj. La aglo estas la nacia birdo de Usono. Fenikso estas birdo mitologia. Leono, tigro, leopardo, pantero, hieno and jaguaro estas sovaĝaj bestoj, kiuj apartenas al la kata familio. Ŝarko estas danĝera fiŝo. Aligatorio kaj krokodilo estas bestoj similaj, sed la unua ekzistas en Ameriko, dum la alia ekzistas en Azio kaj Afriko. Elefanto, ĝirafoj kaj rinocero estas gigantaj bestoj de la tropikoj. Gorilo kaj orangutango estas bestoj tre similaj al la homo. La homo estas mastro de la bestoj. La unua homo estis Adam.—Rozo, peonio, tulipo, krizantemo, narciso kaj lilio estas floroj. La tulipo estas la flora emblemo de Holando (Nederlando). La rozoj floras en somero. La Esperanta afero floras tra la tero.—Aleksandro tajloras en Boston. Ernesto barbiras en la sama urbo.—La suna sistemo konsistas el suno, ok planedoj (inter ili la tero) kun iliaj lunoj, asteroidoj kaj kometoj.—Ekzemploj de ordinaraj objektoj, kiujn ni tre ofte uzas, estas glaso, forko, tablo, sofo, ŝuoj, pipoj, cigaroj, cigaredoj, aŭtomobiloj, telefonoj, inko, papero, boteloj, broĉoj, ĉekoj, matoj, lampoj, kandeloj, lanternoj, ombreloj, katalogoj, pianoj, menuoj (en hoteloj kaj restoracioj).—Granito, alabastro, kvarco kaj porfiro estas ŝtonoj. Perlo, diamanto, safiro, agato, karbunkolo, turkiso, ametisto, opalo kaj topazo estas juveloj. Ili ankaŭ estas ŝtonoj. Asfalto estas substanco simila al ŝtono.—La oficiroj de armeo estas generaloj, koloneloj, majoroj, kapitanoj kaj leŭtenantoj. La suboficiroj (sub-oficiroj) estas serĝentoj kaj kaporaloj. Sub la suboficiroj estas la ordinaraj soldatoj.—Estas sesdek sekundoj en unu minuto, sesdek minutoj en unu horo, dudek kvar horoj en unu tago, sep tagoj en unu semajno, kvar semajnoj en unu monato, dek du monatoj en unu jaro, cent jaroj en unu jarcento, dek jarcentoj en unu jarmilo. La monatoj de la jaro estas Januaro, Februaro, Marto, Aprilo, Majo, Junio, Julio, Aŭgusto, Septembro, Oktobro, Novembro, Decembro. La tagoj de semajno estas dimanĉo, lundo, mardo, merkredo, ĵaŭdo, vendredo kaj sabato. En la sabata tago la ortodoksaj Hebreoj ne laboras, kaj dimanĉe la ortodoksaj Kristanoj ne laboras. Mi datis la leteron "28 Dec., 1925." La printempaj monatoj estas Marto, Aprilo kaj Majo. En Aprilo la unuaj floroj komencas flori.—En la ĝardeno mia onklo havas florojn kaj legomojn.

Artiŝokoj, asparago, spinaco kaj karotoj estas legomoj. Cedro, cipreso kaj junipero estas arboj. La birdoj nestas en la branĉoj de arboj.—Zoologio, ornitologio, geologio, astronomio, matematiko kaj medicino estas sciencoj. Astrologio kaj alĥemio estis pseŭdo-sciencoj. Muziko kaj literaturo estas artoj. Psikologio kaj metafiziko estas branĉoj de la filozofio.—Lando konsistas el provincoj, ŝtatoj ktp. En ŝtato aŭ provinco estas urboj kaj vilaĝoj. La ĉefa urbo de lando estas ĝia ĉefurbo. La ĉefurbo de Usono estas Washington.—La paciento havas absceson, sed li suferas kun pacienco. Letero konsistas el vortoj, vorto el silaboj, kaj silabo el literoj.—La turisto suferas de aŭtomobila akcidento. La atleto akrobatas en la teatro, kaj la publiko lin aplaŭdas. La duko amnestiis la ribelan partion. La anĝeloj himnas en la paradizo. La episkopo incensas apud la altaro en la katedralo. Jesuo Kristo tre ofte alegoriis. La ambasadoro estas tipa germano. Li tipas la landon, kiun li reprezentas. Oni ankris la ŝipojn en la golfo. Sur la tablo estas botelo **da** (not **de** Why?) arseniko. Brigado Usona konsistas nun el du regimentoj **da** infanterio aŭ tri **da** artilerio. Nia asocio havas devciton **de** kvindek dolaroj (or kvindek dolarojn **da** defecito). La universitato diplomas sepdek studentojn en la somero. Granito estas speco de grajna ŝtono (la ŝtono havas grajnoj). La hipotezo de l'oratoro estas absurda: li hipotezas, ke la tero estas plata, ne ronda. La kvar voĉoj de voĉa kvaroj estas soprano, kontralto, tenoro kaj basoj. Ŝteli estas krimo. La karaktero de bandito estas krima. Li krimas kontraŭ la publiko. La akvo de la lago estas kristale klara. La princo havas manion kolekti art-objektojn el barbaraj landoj. Aperis en la haveno longa ŝipo kvarmasta (kun kvar mastoj). En la kariero de la ministro aperis danĝera krizo. La situacio por li estis tre kriza. La sukceso de la propagandisto estas mirakla. Kristo ne nur alegoriis, sed ankaŭ miraklis. Mi nur lernas aŭtomobili, do mi estas nerva. La violonisto muzikas (ludas) antaŭ entuziasma publiko. En Esperanto la vort-akcento falas universale sur la antaŭlasta (antaŭ-lastaj) silabo. La doktoro operacias la pacienton pro apendicito. Aleksandro ne studis la lecionon. Lia preteksto estis absurda: li pretekstis, ke li ne havis tempon por studi. Fakte li ne uzas la tempon, kiun li havas. La aŭtoro skribis la verkon pseŭdonime. La Usona publiko rajtas (havas la rajton) elekti kiel prezidanton, kiun ĝi deziras. La litero -o signas en Esperanto la substantivon. Rapida pulso simptomas febron. Vi ne sukcesos: vi laboras spasme, ne regule. Estas nur dek ses reguloj en la Esperanta gramatiko. Mia klaso estas talenta, kaj ĝi lernas galope. La besto, sur kiu mi rajdis, unue trotis, poste galopis. Trumpeto estas signalo kavaleria kaj muzikinstrumento orkestra. La oratoro trumpetis la partian programon tra la lando.

La publiko tumultis kontraŭ la nepopulara diktatoro, sed ĝi ne kuraĝis rekte ribeli. El la Esperantaj substantivoj oni formas la apud-sencajn adjektivojn, adverbojn kaj verbojn logike, per simpla ŝanĝo de -O en -A, -E aŭ -I ktp. Ne ekzistas neceso lerni specialajn vortojn por la derivaj ideoj, kiel en la naciaj lingvoj.

La caro de Ruslando (Rusujo) estis monarĥo absoluta. Mi deziras viziti vin, sed mi absolute ne havas tempon. Oni nun vaste uzas Esperanton tra la tero. La profesoro konsideras la aferon abstrakte, ne praktike. Mi admiras la heroojn ĝenerale, sed speciale la heroojn religiajn. Simile al la turkoj ĝenerale, Mustafa Kemel estas Mohametano. Freŝa armeo marŝas elaste. Laŭ la natura regulo la objektoj falas vertikale. La verbo havi estas transitiva (aktiva), ĉar ĝi havas komplementon (vorton kun la signo -n). Fali estas verbo neaktiva (netransitiva), ĉar ĝi sufiĉas sen komplemento. Pro falo el aŭtomobilo mi estas lama. Mi marŝos en la procesio, sed mi lamos (marŝos lame). La oratoro furiozis kontraŭ la krimoj de l'aŭtokrato. Mi sendos al mia korespondanto la sumon, kiun li deziras, kaj ekstre sendos al li tri dolarojn. La servanto obstinas ne obei al la mastro. Nia publiko indiferentis dum la afero progresis en aliaj landoj. Laste el la nacioj oni konvertis nin. Dum longa tempo ni ne konfesis la neceson de lingvo internacia. Estas fakto evidenta, ke la triumfo aperos post nelonge. Evidente la afero triumfos. Necesas dume pacienci. El adjektivoj oni regule formas la apudsencajn adverbojn per simpla ŝanĝo de -A en -E. Sed, pro praktikaj kaŭzoj, oni ordinare ne formas el naturaj adjektivoj substantivojn aŭ verbojn rekte, sed kun helpo de diversaj sufiksoj, kiujn ni lernos poste.

La Providenco savas la teron. Savo apartenas nur al la Providenco. La sava plano de la filantropo estas tre praktika kaj promesas prosperon al la viktimoj de la katastrofo. Se vi deziras pruvojn pri l'afero, la argumentoj de l'aŭtoro estas tre pruvaj. Ili pravas la aferon absolute. La vento blovas. Ciklono estas tre furioza vento. Blovo de vento estingis la lampon. La agento de la kompanio min vizitis, kaj lia vizito estis por mi plezuro. Li estis en vizita kostumo. Vizite li produktis result(at)on, kiun li ne produktis letere. La eduka metodo de l'akademio estas tre sukcesa. La sukceso de nia afero estas brila. La studento brile sukcesas en la kolegio. Mia onklo estas homo kun ĝenerala eduko. La suno brilas. La acetilena torĉo estas tre brila. Miaj ŝuoj al mi pinĉas. La kanibaloj tatuas unu alian. Oni bakas brikojn ĉe fajro aŭ sub la suno. La vundo de la soldato ŝvelis, sed la ŝvelo ne ekzistis longe. Sofio ŝpinas ĉe la fajro. La publiko bojkotas la nepopularan tajloron. La striko ne prosperos bojkote (per boj-

koto). La Usonan Senaton prezidas la nacia Vicprezidanto. (Prezidanto estas substantiva participo de la verbo **prezidi**, kiel ni lernos poste.) La piloto gvidis la ŝipon tra la danĝera kanalo. Oni ŝipis sub gvido de la piloto. La ŝtelo ĉe la banko tre surprizis la direktorojn. La armeo marŝis ŝtele, por surprizi la antagonistojn. La virtuozo violonas ĉe akompano de piano. Kamelo estas rajda besto. La atletoj boksas en la areno. La insektoj svarmas somere. Svarmo **da** (why not **de**?) moskitoj atakis pioniron. Aŭstrio havis atakan kaj defendan aliancon (ligon) kun Germanujo (Germanlando). Alkoholo estas danĝere stimula. La Usona Deklaro pri Sendependado aperis en 1776. Longe mi serĉis la trezoron, sed mia serĉo ne estis sukcesa. Mi fine ricevis ĝin senserĉe: oni ĝin sendis al mi anonime. La diagnozo de la doktoro estas tre kompetenta: li diagnozas digestan afekcion. La vagabondoj rostas fiŝojn antaŭ la fajro. Mi aŭdis la kriojn de la viktimoj de l'akcidento kaj rapidis al ili helpe. Distili trinkan brandon estas kontraŭ la Konstitucio de Usono. Meridiano estas imaga cirklo ĉirkaŭ la tero. Ĝi ĉirkaŭas la teron. La ĉirkaŭo de cirklo (rondo) estas unuforme egaldistanca de la centro. Diametro dividas cirklon (rondon) kaj formas du egalajn partojn. La oratoro edifas la publikon pri Esperanto. Liaj argumentoj estas edifaj. De ili la publiko ricevas edifon. Mi ne riskos sendi la pakajon (per)poŝte. La sendo estas riska. De longa tempo la nervoj de la paciento ne toleras ekscito(j)n. Nia firmo eksportas maŝinojn kun profito. Niaj aferoj estas profitaj. Ni eksportas profite. La Emancipa Proklamo de Prezidanto Lincoln aperis en 1863. Mi skribas al vi ripete, sed vi ne respondas. Paŭlino flirtas kun la leŭtenanto. Flirtas admirala flago de la antaŭa ŝipo. La generalo komencis la batalon sen-prepare. Por preparoj li ne havis tempon. La duko konfiskas la riĉajn teritoriojn de la barbaraj ĉefoj. La lanco penetras la ŝildon de la kavaliro. AMONI^Ako havas penetran odoron. Ĝi estas alkalio. Mia kolego havas honoran oficon ĉe la princo. La princo lin honoras kaj estimas. Ankaŭ min li ne ignoras, kaj mi vizitas lin, la princon, de tempo al tempo. Mia onklo suferas de paralizo. Ĉu vi kolektas ilustritajn poŝtkartojn? Mi havas kolekton interesan. La tajloro preparos la kostumon laŭmezure (laŭ mezuro). La gazeto imputis la krimon al la ribela oficiro. La aŭtoro korektas la manuskripton. Kun la korektoj li sendas ĝin al la revuo. La artikolo estas nun absolute korekta. Ĉu vi ricevis invitan karton al la debato? Ne, la profesoro karakterize min forgesis. La episkopo laboras por konverto de l'indianoj (por konverti la indianojn). La servanto knedas la paston kaj poste bakos la kruston. El kombino de hidrogeno kaj oksigeno ni ricevas akvon. La konsisto de l'aero estas okzigeno kaj azoto (nitrogeno). El la Esperantaj

verboj oni formas la apudsencajn substantivojn, adjektivojn kaj adverbojn logike kaj rekte, per simpla ŝanĝo de la verbosignoj (-I, -AS, -IS, -OS) en -O, -A aŭ -E.

GENERALA REGULO DE DERIVADO POR MEMORI:

El unu gramatika vorto-speco en Esperanto oni regule formas la aliajn apudsencajn vorto-specojn per simpla interŝanĝo de vorto-signoj (-O, -A, -E, -I ktp.).

Questions

1. How can we turn any noun into its nearest related adjective, adverb or verb?

2. When is **da** used instead of **de**?

3. How can we turn any adjective into its nearest related adverb? N. B. We have already (in Lesson III) cautioned the beginner against turning natural adjectives directly into nouns, on account of a practical distinction usually to be made between abstract and concrete nouns, which is accomplished by the intervention of distinctive suffixes, to be taken up later. We must here caution the student also from attempting at this stage the direct conversion of natural adjectives into verbs, as there is here usually a practical distinction to be made between transitive and intransitive verbs, which distinction is also accomplished by means of suffixes, to be learned later.

3. How can we turn any verb into its nearest related noun, adjective or adverb?

4. Can you give a general rule for the derivation of one part of speech from another in Esperanto? N. B. The caution with respect to the transformation of adjectives into related nouns and verbs by no means implies any exception to this principle, but is dictated purely by the practical necessity of making a distinction, in these two cases, between two sets of derivatives logically related with equal nearness to the fundamental words. Where no such distinction need be made the general rule is followed (as exemplified in paragraph 2 of the Lesson by the words *lamos*, *furiozis*, *obstinas*, *indiferentis*, *neceso*, *necesas*, derived without suffixes from the adjectives *lama*, *furioza*, *obstina*, *indiferenta*, *necesa*). The caution applies only to the student at the present stage of experience.

5. From the context, give the meaning of the following new words:

Substantivoj: *resumo* (cp. "resume"), *aglo*, *homo* (Latin), *restoracio*, *soldato* (Fr. and Ger. *Soldat*), *horo*, *semajno* (Fr. *semaine*), *dimanĉo*, *mardo* ktp. (cp. the Fr. words), *monato*

(Ger. **Monat**), legomo (Fr. legume), arbo (cp. "arboreal"), lago (Ital.-Span.), regulo (cp. "regular"), vento (Ital.), **AMONIAko**.

Adjektivoj: plata (Fr. plat), egala (Fr. egal), diversa.

Verbo: brili (cp. "brilliant").

Prepozicioj: sub, antaŭ (cp. Eng. prefix "ante-"), sen, ĉirkaŭ (cp. Eng. prefix "circum-").

6. Learn the days of the week and the months of the year by heart. Note that the former are spelled with small letters, the latter with initial capitals.

English Key to Lesson VII.

Tago (Ger. **Tag**), day; **jaro** (Ger. **Jahr**), year; **sinjoro** (Ital. **signore**), gentleman, sir, Mr. (abbrev. **S-ro**); **tiu**—that, **tiuj**—those (adj. and demons. pronoun); **skribi** (cp. "transcribe"), to write; **per**, by means of; **nek**, neither, nor.

ESPERANTO AND BOY SCOUTS

Please note that Sir Baden-Powell is visiting various cities in Usono. We now have an Esperanto section in the Manual of Merit Badge work in Interpreting.

OFFICIAL ROOTS APT TO BE MISUSED ESPECIALLY BY ENGLISH-SPEAKERS

Abnegacio—self-denial. Not used by either Zamenhof or Kabe. But see *Esperantaj Prozaĵoj* p. 163 and *Tra la Mondo* (Benneman), II, 134. In *Nova Testamento* we have **abnegacii sin**, to deny oneself (**sin**, by the way seems superfluous).

Aborti—to miscarry (suffer an abortion); hence (fig.) "to go off at half-cock." Z. uses this root in *Rabistoj*, p. 65, and *Predikanto*, ch. VI (**abortito**), both times in a literal sense.

Abrupta—precipitous (as the southern cliffs of England). Neither **kruta** nor **krutega** supplies its place, as neither necessarily denotes a sheer perpendicular fall, as does **abrupta**. See *Vortaroj* of Kabe and of Verax. Also used fig.—"brusque, blunt," as in *Revizoro* pp. 48, 64.

Absinto means both "wormwood" and "absinthe," the drink made from wormwood. (**Absintaĵo** is also used for the latter.)

Absorbi is never used "to absorb" in the physical sense, like blotting-paper absorbs ink. For the literal sense **sorbi** is used (e. g. **inkSORBilo**, *Ekzercaro* sek. 34). **Absorbi** is "to absorb or engross" (the mind); e. g. *Mi sidis tiel absorbita per la notoj, ke mi ne rimarkis vian eniron.*—**F**(undamenta) **K**(restomatio) p. 165.

-aĉ- and **fi** are both used as pejorative suffixes, but **fi** (from its derivation, "shame!") would seem to convey a sense of moral

disgrace which -aĉ- lacks. For instance, **virinaĉo**, a hag (ugly old woman), but **fivirino**, a strumpet. See Millidge.

Adepto is not an "adept" in the usual English sense of an "expert" (which may be rendered **majstro**). It means, rather, a partisan or follower of a system (science, religion, etc.), a believer in the given system, who may or may not be an adept in it. See F. K. 244, speaking of the "adherents" of international languages; in Kabe's Vortaro an **apostolo** is described as an **adepto** (follower) of Christ commissioned to spread the Gospel.

Adicii means to "add up" in the mathematical sense only. **Aldoni** is the official compound for "add" in the nontechnical sense.

Adjutanto is a broader word than our "adjutant," and means the "aide" of any military officer.

Administracio is equivalent to **administrantaro**, and conveys almost the same idea as **direkcio**, **direktantaro**. Both mean the "management (board of managers)" of an enterprise, but acc. to Kabe the **administranto** does the work himself, while the **direktanto** directs the work of others.

Admiralitato equals our "Navy Department." It is not the equivalent of **admiralaro**.

Admoni means to give a person a "talking to." It covers both our "admonish" (gentle reproof) and "exhort" (stimulation to future performance of duty). See F. K. pp. 27, 135, 214, 337, 342, 445; Batalo de l'Vivo pp. 26, 79. In his "Swan Song" at Krakovo Dr. Zamenhof said, "Antaŭ ol mi formetas de mi ĉian oficialan rolon, mi ankoraŭ la lastan fojon **admonas** vin: laboru ĉiam en plena unueco, en ordo kaj konkordo."

Adopti is "adopt" only in the legal sense of taking a child into the family. Otherwise "to adopt" is **alpreni**.

Advento denotes only the Church feast of "Advent." Any other advent is **alveno**.

Aerolito—a "meteorite," or meteor reaching the earth. By the way, a meteor or "shooting star" is not **meteoro**, which means any kind of atmospheric phenomenon, as snow, rain, hail, etc. (see Vortaroj of Kabe, Verax and Boirac). For "shooting star" we have seen **falstelo** (Zamenhof: Fabeloj de Andersen p. 78).

Afabla—"nice" (person). Dist. **agrabla**, "nice" (thing). **Afabla** (Eng. affable) is lit. "well-spoken," from Latin *ad*, to and *fari*, to speak; (easy) to speak to.

Afekti—to put on airs, to make a show of. Not "affect" in the ordinary Eng. sense (**tuŝi**, **efiki sur**).

Afiŝo—a bill (on a bill-board). A "hand-bill" is **flugfolio**.

(To be Continued.)

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